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IN THE CLAIMS

Please cancel claims 1-60 without prejudice to resubmission.

Please add claims 61-75.

(New) A method for preventing or remedying an infection in humans or animals comprising the step of administering a sugar cane-derived extract as an active ingredient to a human or animal, wherein said infection is selected from the group consisting of bacterial infections, viral infections and fungal infections.

fraction obtained by treating a raw material selected from the group consisting of sugar cane juice, a liquid extract from sugar cane, and sugar cane-derived molasses, using column chromatography with a fixed carrier.

fraction obtained by passing a raw material selected from the group consisting of sugar cane juice, a liquid extract from sugar cane, and sugar cane-derived molasses, through a column packed with a synthetic adsorbent as the fixed carrier and eluting substances adsorbed on the synthetic adsorbent with a solvent selected from the group consisting of water, methanol, ethanol or a mixture thereof.

fraction which absorbs light of a wavelength of 420 nm out of fractions obtained by column chromatographic treatment utilizing differences in affinity for an ion exchange resin packed in a column as the fixed carrier.

(New) The method according to claim 64, wherein the ion exchange resin is a cation exchange resin.

15% £6. (New) The method according to claim 65, wherein the cation exchange resin is a strongly acidic cation exchange resin.

New) The method according to claim 66, wherein the strongly acidic cation exchange resin is of a sodium ion form or a potassium ion form.

New) The method according to claim 64, wherein the ion exchange resin is a gel form resin.

1 (New) The method according to claim 64, wherein ion exchange chromatographic treatment is carried out in a pseudo moving-bed continuous separation method.

New) The method according to claim 64, wherein the fraction absorbing light of a wavelength of 420 nm is further treated by electrodialysis to thereby decrease a salt content of the fraction.

163 M. (New) The method according to claim 61, wherein the sugar cane-derived extract is obtained by extracting bagasse with an extractant selected from the group consisting of water, a hydrophilic solvent, and mixtures thereof.

(New) The method according to claim 71, wherein the hydrophilic solvent is ethanol.